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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTANA,

Received up to 17th December 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 3rd December, received on the 13th idem, states that certain Anglo-Indian newspapers are at present pressing the Government to extend the railway to Kandahar, urging that as the Amir of Kabul receives a subsidy from the Indian Government he *must* not object to it, and that in case he *does*, the subsidy should be stopped at once. But the Amir never went on his knees to beg the Indian Government to give him the subsidy: on the contrary, he was persuaded to accept it, by all sorts of cajoleries and most humiliating importunities. He does not even now press the Government to continue the subsidy. But the Government continues it of its own accord, and for its own political purposes; and though it is called a *subsidy*, it is something worse than a *tribute*.

Subsidy paid to the Amir of Kabul by the Government of India.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 11th December, in commenting upon the Pamir imbroglio, observes that the Pamirs are partly comprised in the outlying boundaries of Afghanistan, and that if the Amir is not disposed to question the advance of the Russians on them, owing to their extreme remoteness, the Indian Government ought to interfere in the matter in right earnest. The occupation of the Pamirs by Russia, if acquiesced in, will prove a standing menace to India.

Russian occupation of the Pamirs, and the Government of India.

Circulation,
235 copies.

Let her take but one more step forward, and she will be in the Hindu Kush. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the British Government should do all in its power to oust Russia out of the Pamirs, giving her clearly to understand that it would, on no account, let go its rights, even though it should necessitate a war with her.

Circulation,
115 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of 8th December, states that, in view of the repeated advances of Russia in Central Asia, certain writers in newspapers advise the Indian Government to occupy Afghanistan, as 50,000 troops would suffice for the purpose. Well, fifty thousand troops *might* suffice to take possession of Afghanistan, but even double that number *would not* enable the Government to retain possession of it. Any nation that is endowed with military instincts would not, so long as it can help it, part with its liberty and quietly become subject to a foreign people. If the Afghans see their country invaded by the British Government, they would at once go into the arms of Russia and do all in their power to save their country from subjection to a foreign yoke. But just as the Afghans would not quietly let the British Government occupy their country, similarly they would not allow a Russian Army to pass through Herat and Kandahar to invade India. Under these circumstances, and in view of the past experiences of Afghanistan, the Indian Government would simply be following an evil counsel if it attempted to occupy that country. Instead of pursuing any such hazardous game, the Government had much better apply itself to ameliorating the internal condition of India, which at present is very unsatisfactory indeed.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th December, stating Sir James Dormer, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, has recommended to the Madras Government that the Volunteer Force should be increased, and that natives might also be enlisted in it, says that the latter are extremely thankful to His Excellency for his recommendation on their behalf. It is a matter for rejoicing that it is a second time a Commander-in-Chief

Enrolment of natives as
volunteers.

of British Forces in India has thought fit to make such a recommendation, the first to make it being His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, when he held the post of Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. It is said that several members of the Viceroy's Executive Council also favour the idea of admitting natives into the Volunteer Force; but Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of India, is for some reason strongly opposed to the proposal, and as he is the highest military authority in this country, his opinion must carry much weight with Government. In the coming year a conference is going to be held at Calcutta to consider how to increase the number of Volunteers. It is to be seen whether the question of enrolment of natives as Volunteers is also raised and discussed in the conference or not.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 9th December, says that

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and the coming Congress at Nagpore.

at a meeting recently held at Nagpore to elect delegates for the approaching Congress, Mr. Narain Swami, Vakīl, stated, in the course of his speech, that he had had the honour to see Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who kindly gave him to understand that the Congress would be allowed to hold its session at Nagpore without interference or molestation of any kind whatever, and that he had even no objection to Government servants attending the Congress as visitors.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 9th December, in commenting upon the Rāmpur jail riots,

Rāmpur jail riots.

on the authority of a correspondent, observes that it is absurd to say that the prisoners in the jail had been hatching a rebellion before the riots took place. Had such been the case they would have easily made short work of Major Vincent, who went in unarmed, and of his two orderlies from whom they had wrested their pistols and swords. Again, if they had intended to rebel, they would most likely have carried out their resolve at night, when they could have had a greater chance of success. Both the classes of the vernacular newspapers that respectively approve and disapprove of the action of Major Vincent in the affair are unanimous in stating that the five prisoners were

Circulation,
300 copies.

shot down after they had, with others, retired into their barracks and had themselves put on their chains again. Such being the case, there was no necessity for summarily punishing the prisoners. They ought to have been duly tried and dealt with according to the finding of a court. Had this been done, the convict Ali Sháh, who is declared to have been the chief mischief-maker, could not have possibly escaped punishment, as he has now done. Major Vincent is a military man and has no experience of civil administration. As regards the other Members of the Council, they hold their appointments to chime in with the President. For the Government not to make any inquiry into the affair is to loudly proclaim to the people of Rámpur that all laws and regulations are to be shelved in that state. [The *Jam-i-Jamshéd* (Moradabad), of 6th December, received on 11th idem, says it is a pity that neither the Local Government nor the Government of India seem to have taken any notice of the convicts unjustly shot down in the Rámpur jail.]

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 14th December, states that ever since the murder of General Azim-ud-din Khán, the people of Rámpur have been living under a constant reign of terror. The murderers of the General have not been yet discovered, and very many innocent persons have been arrested and are under trial. These prisoners desire to engage English Barristers-at-Law or Pleaders to defend them, but they are not permitted by the authorities of the state to do so. Again, the state has expelled unjustly from Rámpur Muhammad Abdulla Khán and his sons, who had been suspected of implication in the murder of General Azim-ud-din Khán, but were honorably acquitted by a British court at Bareilly that tried them. His Honor, Sir Auckland Colvin, who has the reputation of a just and watchful ruler, ought to interfere in affairs of Rámpur and put an end to the present state of things there.

Circulation,
115 copies.

The *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th December, says that the Maháránis of Rewah are altogether dissatisfied at the appointment of Hira Saheb as the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in

that state. Could not the *Foreign Office* select a better man for the post? The *Tuti* thinks that if Munshi Chandi Prasád, former Superintendent of the Chatarpur state, were appointed to be the Commander-in-Chief of Rewah, he would give satisfaction all round.

The *Ázúd* (Lucknow), of the 11th December, states that the Government of Nepal has interdicted the export of food-grains from that state, and that the prohibition is most strictly enforced. This is done with a view to ward off famine, and the Nepal Government is to be congratulated on the wise step it has taken in the matter. Would that the Indian Government similarly prohibited the export of grain from the British territories in India and thereby removed the fear of dearth and famine recurring almost every year.

Circulation,
235 copies.

Alleged prohibition by the Nepal Government of export of grain from the state.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 14th December, stating that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order the release of Babu Gobardhan Das and other respectable men, that had been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each in connection with the late riots at Benares, on the 24th instant, as a matter of grace, highly praises Sir Auckland for his this noble act, and thanks him most heartily for it. A man in power can do what he pleases; but when he exercises the prerogative of pardon, it simply redounds to his glory. "Pardon is *the* ornament of Power," so runs a Sanskrit adage.

Circulation,
1,500 copies

Appointment of Babu Rám Kali Chaudri to be a Member of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Legislative Council.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th December, is glad to observe that Babu Rám Kali Chaudri, whilom Judge of the Small Cause Court, Benares, has been appointed to be a Member of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Legislative Council *vice* Babu Bireshwar Mitra, deceased. Babu Rám Kali has earned a good name for his uniform independence of opinion and honesty. He always took part in the Indian National Congress sessions from the time of its inception, while his health permitted. His

Circulation,
300 copies.

present appointment to the Local Legislative Council will give satisfaction to both the up-country men and the Bengalis.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akbbár* (Etawah), of the 13th December, states that most of the countries in Europe have either altogether abolished or reduced import duties on the food-grains exported from India. This will necessarily lead to a larger export of grains from India, and cause a greater dearth of food in this country and consequent starvation of the poor Indians. Under the circumstances the Government had better look to the interests of the people and impose a heavy export duty on grains going out of the country, the total stoppage of export being, of course, out of the question, as opposed to the principles of free trade. (The *Cawnpore Gazette* of 8th December states that formerly thefts and robberies were committed in the houses of natives alone, but now they are also being committed in the houses of European residents in the country. This is due to the increasing dearth of grains, and the Government had better restrict their exportation in time so as to avert the impending famine.)

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 15th December, states that 148,950 maunds of cotton, 43,34,049 maunds of wheat, 17,43,100 maunds of linseed, and 942 maunds of oils were exported from the various ports of India to foreign countries in the month of August last. Now, it is a question how, when such enormous quantities of the articles are taken away from India in the course of a single month, she can escape being involved in famine. The area of land under cultivation at the present time is about double what it was in the last century, but still thousands of Indians have to starve! The only cause that can be assigned to this state of things is that a very considerable amount of the produce of the land is carried away to other countries. The Government ought, in its mercy and kindness to the starving poor, to take into its consideration whether it is expedient to still permit free export from India. [The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of 14th December, urges that, in view of the ever-increasing dearth of food-grains, the free trade policy

ought to be given up in this country, lest some disastrous results ensue.]

The *Almora Akhbār* of the 14th December states that Civil administration in the Kamaun Division European officers that are appointed in the Kamaun Division are generally such men as are of weakly or sickly constitution, and, though larger salaries are drawn in the plains, are willing to serve on lower salaries for the sake of being enabled to live in the hills, the climate of which is beneficial to their health. Such men cannot possibly be expected to do full justice to their work. The subordinate service, too, in the Kamaun Division is not well regulated, or properly recruited. Officers who have to do inferior work are found here and there to draw a larger pay than those who perform work of a superior nature. Similarly, large powers have been delegated to such low-paid officers as *patwāris*, who cannot but abuse them. Again, the people are freely impressed into labour without any discrimination.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 11th December, observes that the people of Bengal are well advised in submitting a memorial to their Government suggesting to it to legislate against the practice of beggary as a profession. There is no reason why able-bodied persons should be allowed to live on charity and thereby rendered idle and averse to any labour. It is only the lame, crippled and those otherwise unfit for work that should be provided for, and poor houses had better be started for them. The people of other Provinces should also memorialize their Local Governments on the subject.

Circulation,
235 copies.

Th *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 11th December, complains that Tahsildars, in order to please the district authorities, generally make unjust and excessive assessments of the income-tax on the people, assessing even those petty shopkeepers, traders, &c., whose income is much below the taxable minimum. A perusal of the North-Western Provinces report on the operations of the income-tax in the last official year shows that during the year under report 4,342 writs

Circulation,
235 copies.

were issued for realizing the income-tax, 80 persons were arrested, five were sent to jail, the movable and immovable properties of 659 persons were attached, and those of 267 were sold by auction. These figures exceed those of the year previous, and indicate the oppressions that are practised on the people under the operations of the income-tax.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 10th December, observing that the water-works at Allahabad were unnecessary, the supply of water being ample and easily accessible there, says it is now owing to the heavy outlay on these water-works that the Municipal Board has discontinued its aid to the Government Zila High School as well as to a Girls' School, which is going to be broken up in consequence. It is a pity that the Board should have to withdraw its aid from such noble objects on account of an unnecessary work it has undertaken. Again, the Board is going to pay Rs. 100 a month to Babu Kanhaiya Lál, Deputy Collector, for revising the estimate of the rental value of the houses made by one Naib Tahsildár before, and checking the assessments of the water-rate. The *Samákhár* does not understand why this work of revision should be entrusted to a Government official who is to be paid for, and not to a member of the Municipal Board itself, who shall not have to be paid anything, and the work too will be done honestly and justly. The *Samákhár* would, therefore, still advise the Government to get the revision done by some honest member of the Municipal Board, and thereby prevent a waste of money of the Allahabad public.

Circulation,
235 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 11th December, advertizing to the evil effects of the use of opium, states that an order was, at the instance of the Local Government, issued announcing that all the *chandu* houses in the city of Lucknow would be closed from the 1st November last, and that it was actually carried out. But only two days after, licenses for keeping *chandu* houses were again given. The whole affair is a puzzle, it not being comprehensible as to why the *chandu* houses were first closed and then allowed to be reopened.

MISCELLANEOUS AND LOCAL

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 15th December, noticing the news of the death of Lord Lytton, recounts the various acts of his lordship during his viceroyalty of India with adverse comments, and asks if other English noblemen would take any lesson from his career. [The *Asad* (Lucknow), of 11th December, states that the late Lord Lytton was originally an obscure man, but fortune brought him into prominence and raised him to the exalted position of a Viceroy of India. He, however, did not make good use of his position and power, injuring the people of India by everything he did during his rule in that country. He never showed he felt any sympathy for them. Alas, even death itself cannot wash away the stain of evil reputation from one's name! The *Tolfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 6th December, received on the 12th idem, cursorily reviewing Lord Lytton's career in India, says there would not be found a man here to shed a single tear at his Lordship's death.]

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 14th December, states that the joint cost of the construction of the bust and statue of Lady and Lord Dufferin, respectively, to be put up in Calcutta, amounts to Rs. 44,994-10-7. Both these images were constructed in England, and the whole amount went into the pockets of Englishmen. Had the work been executed by Indian sculptors, they could have constructed equally good images at one-tenth of the English cost.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Prayag Samdesh* (Allahabad), of the 10th December, says that while the Allahabad Municipal Board is extremely grasping, leaving nothing untaxed, and very strict in collecting its taxes and octroi duties, it hardly pays any attention to the convenience of the tax-payers. *Kankar* has, for several months, been lying on both sides of the bazar road leading to Daraganj and the Benighat, to the very great inconvenience of foot-passengers and conveyances. There is only a part of the road left open in the middle which, too, is cut up in several places and has become

Circulation,
400 copies.

full of holes. On this road lots of carriages and *ekkas* pass and repass, and the municipal conservancy carts also keep plodding their way along. The result is that carriages and *ekkas* frequently come into collision and are smashed to pieces, to the great danger of the riders' lives. It is a puzzle as to why the Municipal Board has allowed the *kankar* to lie in this way on the road in question for so many long months. It is certainly no embellishment to the road, and should either be used up in the road or removed. Again, the shopkeepers occupy a considerable portion of the stone pavements on both sides of the Johnstonganj road, overspreading them with their charcoal, wood, tobacco, &c., and project over the pavements the tatter or bamboo screen of their shop, supported on so low a wooden prop that any tall passer-by is apt to strike his head against it and might thus bring it down upon his head and hurt it. The Magistrate, Mr. Thomson, would do well to kindly inspect these things for himself and remove the complaints.

The same paper states that, on the 9th instant, Karimulla and Fida, two employés of the Municipal Board, beat an old man, named Sital, on the public road in Johnstonganj, Allahabad, with shoes, breaking his head in two places. The roads ought to be patrolled by policemen at all times so as to prevent such occurrences.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár* of the 7th December, received on the 11th idem, complains, on the authority of a correspondent, that the priests and other employés, both high and low, of the temple of Badri Nath in the Garhwál district are extremely corrupt and dishonest. They pilfer everything they can lay their hands on, whether belonging to the temple or to pilgrims. The *Rawal*, or headman of the temple, is utterly helpless to exercise any check on the priests, and has appealed to Government to help him in the matter.

Circulation,
125 copies.

A correspondent of the *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th December, stating that a clock-tower is going to be constructed near the courts buildings at Aligarh, subscriptions having been raised from the well-to-do people of the place for the purpose,

suggests that it will be much better if the tower be built in the bazar lying below the fort, so that it may both add to the beauty of the town and be of service to a larger number of men than it would be if constructed near the courts.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 6th December, received on the 11th idem, is glad to state that the Municipal Board of Moradabad has, at the instance of the local Muhammadan association, and on the recommendation of its liberal-minded Secretary, Kázi Ibrar Ahmad, undertaken to grant Rs. 4 to meet the funeral expenses of every poor person dying without any one willing to pay for the formal disposal of his dead body. The Kázi deserves the thanks of the Moradabad people for thus interesting himself so successfully in the matter. He may now kindly make such arrangements that the promised grant may be obtained without difficulty whenever it is wanted.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The same paper complains that there is a drain running in front of Nakaganj in the town of Moradabad, which is so filthy and gives out such an offensive smell that none can pass that way without closing his nostrils. The Municipal Board ought to make the necessary repairs in the drain and keep it in a clean state.

Alleged need for cleansing and repairing a filthy drain in Moradabad.

Circulation,
150 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain	Dec. 7th	1891.	262 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Imdadia	Lucknow	"	Tri-monthly,	Abid Ali	" 8th	"	325 "
3	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah	" "	"	300 "
4	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 15th	"	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	Dec. 7th & 14th,	11th & 17th,	105 copies.
6	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 12th	14th	129 "
7	Asad	"	"	"	Ashraf Ali	" 11th	18th	235 "
8	Bharat Jivan (Hindi)	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishn, Varma,	" 14th	16th	1,500 "
9	Bharat Jivan (Gorkha)	"	Gorkha	"	Ditto	" 11th	18th	"
10	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Harnam Singh	" 8th	12th	400 copies.
11	Colonel	Moradabad	"	"	Banwari Lal	" 5th	"	250 "
12	Dadaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 14th	16th	200 "
13	Dadaba-i-Sikandar	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Hussain,	" 10th	18th	450 "
14	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amin-ul-din	For Nov.	12th	50 "
15	Devadgri Gazette	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Gauri Datt	Dec. 8th	"	200 "
16	Fitch	Gorakhpur	Urdu	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	" 10th to 16th,	11th to 17th	500 "
17	Hindustan	Kalankur	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 9th	"	500 "
18	Hindustan	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad, Varma.	"	12th	300 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
41	Raj-ul-Akhdar	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Husain	Dec. 7th	1891.	360 copies.
42	Rahbar	Moradabad	"	"	Partap Krishn	" 14th	Dec. 11th	160 "
43	Ride-ul-Akhdar	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	" 8th	" 12th	325 "
44	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 6th	" 11th	150 "
45	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	Udaipur	Hindi	"	"	" 7th	" "	100 "
46	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Banwari Lal	" 12th	" 16th	125 "
47	Sudookh Sindhu	Khandwa	Marathi	"	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	" 9th	" 12th	293 "
48	Tarqar	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Partap Krishn	14th	" 16th	250 "
49	Talya-i-Hind	Bijnor	"	"	Jaisaj Singh	" 6th	" 12th	250 "
50	Tuli-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	" 8th	" "	115 "

ALLAHABAD: }
The 31st December 1891. }

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